HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1822. No. 115.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13—2m

LOST,

ON Thursday of the last February court, either in Hillsborough or on my way home, a deed executed by me as guardian for the children of Thomas Ward, deceased, to James Ward, for fifteen acres and a fraction of land, sold in conformity to an order of court, dated 12th of January, 1819, with a relinquishment of title on the back signed by Nancy Ward, widow of said deceased. I will thank any person who may find it, to deliver it either to myself or to James Ward, and they shall be rewarded for their trouble.

John Campbell.

April 3, 1822 12—3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, at the last court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, qualified as Administrators *pendente lite*, of John Allison, late of the town of Hillsborough, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased are requested to come forward and make payment; and those who have claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring forward their demands, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Thos. Thompson,
Wm. Huntington,
Adm'rs pendente lite

April 1. 12—4w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., April 1, 1822.

A
James Andrews,
Joseph Armstrong,
John Allison,
James Adkins,
Joseph Allison.

B
Miss Frances Brantley,
Clemans Brimfield,
Ransom Baldwin,
Thomas Bradshaw,
Henry B. Burger,
Elisha Bevel,
Benjamin Burnsides,
John Berry,
Andrew Burland.

C
Thomas Clancy 2
William Compton,
Wm. Clifton,
Moses Carroll,
Robert Campbell,
Wm. Carrell,
John R. Cummings, 2
Clerk of the Superior Court, Orange, 2
Samuel Childs,
Lewis Cordle, 2
Solomon Cates,
Miss Nancy Carrigain,
John Carrington,
Nancy Carroll,
Samuel Claytor.

D
Mrs. Elizabeth Dodson
dward Davis, esq.
David Dickerson,
Wm. Dillard, esq.
Henry O. Daniel.

E
Burris Estridge,
Jacob Ephlan,
Thomas Evins,
James L. Eaton.

F
Thomas Fausette,
Sally Freeman.

H
Samuel Hollyway,
Wm. Hall, sen.
Thomas Horne,
David Hardee,
Andrew Hughs,
Thos. Horner.

J
Nathan Jeffries,
Samuel Johnson,
George R. Jordan.

L
Thomas Loring,
Wm. Leathers,
James Leathers,
Conrod Long,
James Landrey.

M
James Mebane, esq.
Judge Maugum,
Mrs. Hanah McIntire,
A. D. Montgomery, 2
James or Wm. Miller,
James Moore,
B. F. Moore,
Stephen M'Crackin,
Hugh Montgomery.

N
John Nulin,
Margaret Nelson,
Sucky Nash.

O
Rachel Outlaw,
Doct. B. O'Ferrill,
Frederick N. Ogden,
Nancy O'Farrill.

P
Wm. Picket,
Mann Patterson,
Andrew Patton.

R
Wm. Ringstaff,
Wm. Roan,
John Read,
Wm. C. Russell,
James Riggins.

S
Sheriff of Orange county, 2
John Scott, 2
Allen Sykes.

T
Henry Thompson,
Abner Tate,
Enoch Thompson,
Samuel Thompson.

U
John Umsted,
Master Halling Usher.

W
Isaac Watson,
James Warren,
Charles Willeford,
Samuel Wortham,
Leven Wood,
John Walton.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

April 3. 12—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Jarvis & West vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,
J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 50 13—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Jarvis & West vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,
J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv $1 50 13—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

John S. West vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,
J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv $1 50 13—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Henry Albright vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,
J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $1 50 13—3w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Child & Clancy vs. *John Sharp.* — Original attachment, levied on the lands of Boston Sharp and others, and they summoned as garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Sharp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said John Sharp be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test,
J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv $1 50 13—3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ARRESTED by violence from my possession, at the jail door in the town of Hillsborough, on the night of the 6th inst. held fast and on behalf of my mother Frances Benton, a certain negro boy called and known by the name of *GORDON*, which the said Frances Benton recovered in the Superior Court of Orange county against John Taylor. This is, therefore, to forwarn all persons from harbouring or concealing the said boy Gordon under penalty of the law. It is presumable that the said boy is now lurking about the plantation of John Taylor, jr. esq. near Hillsborough. Any person that will apprehend the said boy Gordon, and secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

A. Benton.

April 8, 1822. 13—3w

NOTICE.

THE stock in trade of the concern of Winslow & Huske, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will continue from day to day, until the whole property is disposed of.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hard-Ware and Cutlery,
an extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A BOAT of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials

There will also be sold,
One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock,
Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock,
Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and
Forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash

John Huske,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20. 11—tds

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	35 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	3 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Subscribers to the
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,
&c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery* conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets.

From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss *might* be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on *TUESDAY* the *FOURTH OF JUNE* next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—tf

NOTICE.

ON the 25th day of this instant will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Ephraim Carrington, deceased; all the personal property of the deceased not disposed of by his will, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Waggon and Gears, and Household and Kitchen furniture, Tools, &c. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security

J. J. Carrington,
Executor.

April 1, 1822. 13—3w

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 4 95—

By authority of the State of North-arolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars, is	$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 9.

State of North-Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Duncan Cameron, Catlet Campbell, and John Hogg, devisees, &c. of Absalom Tatem, deceased, vs. *William Moore.*

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 640 acres, situate in Randolph county; and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Teste,
Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 75 08—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.

He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03—

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual dropping of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—receiving no proposals till further notice.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Important News from Spain.

New-York, April 8.

By the brig Active, capt. Noble, the editors of the Commercial Anvertiser have received files of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 27th February. It appears that the Spanish Cortes, contrary to the re ommendation of the King, adopted, on the 12th Feb. the opinion of their committee, relative to sending commissioners to South America; and, the day following, they further approved of the following three additional propositions, viz: that the Cortes should annul the Cordova convention between Gen. O'Donoju and the Mexican leader Iturbide, as also any other treaty, act, or stipulation, relative to the acknowledgement of the Independence of Mexico by the same general; that the government be urged to declare to other governments, that Spain has not given up her right to her provinces beyond the seas, and that, therefore, she will consider as a violation of the existing treaties, the partial acknowledgement of their independence, before the differences between them and the mother country shall have been adjusted;—and lastly, that government be likewise urged to endeavor, by every possible means, to preserve, and speedily to reinforce, such points in those countries as still maintain their relations with the mother country, and refuse to make common cause with the mal-contents. On the 14th the king closed the session, and is said to have expressed himself highly satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the assembly, as he conceived them to have so greatly promoted the work of the political regeneration of Spain, that a few more efforts of the same nature, must bring it to the very acme of perfection.

It might be inferred from all this, that nothing but an immediate war with Spain, would be the consequence of the recognition by our congress of the independence of the South American governments. We expect, however, when this fact is known at Madrid, that the king and the Cortes will alter their tone. It is not to be expected that Spain, in her present unsettled state, will think of hostilites with this country. Nor do we imagine, after having given such decided proofs of her inability to retain her South American provinces, and after the consolidation of power which has taken place; that the Cortes are serious in asserting it to be their intention still to attempt their reduction. We are satisfied, if they do, that they will again be baffled.

The Gibraltar papers continue to detail the riotous proceedings of the brigands in the interior of Spain; but the government does not seem to be under any apprehension as to the consequences.

Intelligence had been received at Gibraltar that that furious veterian, Ali Pasha, seemed nearly at his last gasp. He is said to have only 400 men left, and that they are afflicted with the scurvy.

The Turks continue to hold possession of Patras, making frequent *sorties* on the Greeks, from whom they carry off considerable booty. In the meantime the war continued to be one of extermination, and the most horrible excesses are said to be practised by both of the contending parties.

Two days later from England.

By the British Packet Manchester, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondent, London papers to the 13th of February, and Shipping Lists to the 11th.

On the 11th of February the royal assent was given to the Irish insurrection bill, and to the Habeas Corpus suspension act. The insurrection bill, says a London paper, gives to magistrates a right to enter into the most retired and delicate part of any dwelling house, and if refused admittance, to force the chambers even of females. By this act, any man found out of his house between sun-set and sun-rise—any person found drinking in a public house in the same period, whether a traveller or not—any owner or occupier of a house, absent from home within the same period—any person in whose possession either arms or ammunition are found—all these are liable to transportation for seven years; and this too without the interference of a grand jury by bill—without a petty jury by their verdict, and without allowing the greived party any satisfactory appeal.

A motion was brought forward by Mr. Bernell, to obtain several returns relative to the illicit traffic in slaves; which having been laid on the table, Dr. Lushington gave notice that he would on Tuesday next move for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the law against the traffic in slaves.

It is now said, on the authority of a letter from Nuremberg, dated the 27th January, that "on the 10th of December, the Reis Effendi communicated to the English and Austrian Ambassadors the answer of the Ottoman Porte to the Russian Ultimatum, in which his sublime Highness gave a general consent to the Russian propositions, but that he required them to be modified in several particulars."

London, February 12.

Last night Mr. Brougham made his promised motion on the state of the country, in which he took a very able and comprehensive view of the actual situation of the agricultural and commercial interests He showed that the distress which existed was excessive taxation—that the only relief was in the reduction of a public expenditure. He exposed, in many instances the wanton extravagance of ministers, and how fallacious all their plans of economy and retrenchment had been. He declared, that it was only by retrenching, and that on such a scale as would be effectual, that we could avoid the rock—the most dreadful on which a state could be wrecked—national bankruptcy. The ministers, said he, had but a choice of evils between insolvency and efficient retrenchment. He particularly cautioned the house against any plan of relief founded upon a shifting of the taxes, or upon the renewal of the property tax, well knowing, from beginnings, that tax attained such an enormous magnitude. The learned gentleman concluded an eloquent speech, which occupied three hours and a half, with moving a resolution, "that it was the bounden duty of the house to consider the distress under which all classes of the community, but particularly the labouring classes, struggled; and to obtain for the suffering people of this realm such a reduction of taxation as would relieve the burdens by which they were at present borne down."

The marquis of Londonderry, the only minister who spoke on the subject, acting on the general policy of the administration of which he forms so prominent a member, of deferring the evil day as long as possible, met the arguments of Mr. Brougham by moving the previous questions, and entreating the house to wait until Friday, when it would be seen what his majesty's ministers intended for them. His lordship was particularly uneasy lest he should disclose any part of his plan, but notwithstanding his anxiety in this respect, he let out enough to show that a reduction in the taxation formed no part of it. What the grand specific may be, we know not; but as the house seemed willing to respite his lordship until Friday, we shall not enter into any speculations, on the means by which ministers propose so confidently to relieve the country without diminishing its burdens.

Star.

The king of England, it is mentioned, is determined to send the order of the garter to Denmark; and that a rumour was afloat, that a princess of Denmark is to visit England in the course of the summer, to become the royal spouse of George the fourth, now sixty years of age.

Mr. Coke will lead to the hymenial altar lady Ann Keppel, second daughter of the earl of Albemarle. The ceremony will be performed by the bishop of Forwich, at his lordship's house in St. James's square. The bridegroom is in his seventy-fourth year; the bride in her twenty-first.

Liverpool, March 1.

The foreign journals are devoid of any particular interest. Letters from Vienna announce, that great events may be expected in March.—These also mention, that war between Russia and the Porte appears inevitable.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The *Globe*, of Tuesday week, stated that government had sent instructions to the West India islands, that the ports should be opened to the *direct* trade of the United States upon the principles of reciprocity proposed by the American government. The answer of the under secretary of state for the colonial department (Mr. Wilmot) to Mr. Bernal, in the house of commons, on yesterday se'nnight, decides that no such order had been issued, nor (said Mr. W.) could be issued; because the law which sanctioned orders of that kind had expired six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace. The Americans, however, are not without hopes that the enforcement of similar restrictions on their part will eventually induce England to accede to a free reciprocal trade, as appears by New-York papers of the 30th of January, just received.

SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED BY SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes have recently decreed that all Spanish vessels employed in the slave trade are to be forfeited, and the owners, fitters out, masters, and officers condemned to ten years labour on the public works. All foreigners entering Spanish ports, with slaves on board, shall be liable to the same penalties; and all the slaves found on board shall be set free.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HEMP AND FLAX MACAINE.

Report of the committee on agriculture on the petition of Anthony Dey and James Macdonald.

The committee on agriculture, to which was referred the petition of Anthony Dey and James Macdonald, report: The petition alleges, that the said Macdonald, at the expense of the said Dey, has invented and constructed a new and useful machine for breaking and cleaning of hemp and flax, in an unrotted state, and that the said Dey has discovered the means by which hemp and flax, after being cleaned in an unrotted state in their machine, may be bleached by a process hitherto unknown; that they believe their method of dressing hemp and flax is of very great importance to the agricultural interest of the country, and, therefore, ask an extention of the exclusive right to make, construct, use, and vend to others to be used, the said invention and discovery.

From the evidence adduced by the petitioners, it appears, that they have invented a machine for breaking and cleaning hemp and flax, in an unrotted state, which is different in its principles and construction from any machine that ever has been used for that purpose, and that the said Dey has also discovered a process, never before used, for bleaching hemp and flax after it has been dressed in an unrotted state. And, also, it appears by the certificates of respectable gentleman, who have witnessed the operation of the machine, that it will, by the power of one horse, with the assisstance of one man and three boys, separate the integument and wood from the fibrous part of the hemp and flax plants, and clean the same, at the rate of one pound in a fraction of time over a minute, fit for bleaching.

The petitioners further assure us, from the operation of one machine by horse power, with the attendance of one man and three boys, from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. of unrotted hemp, or flax, may be cleaned in a day, yielding from 400 to 500 lbs. after it is bleached; and that, by the addition of another machine, which can be moved by the same horse, with the addition of one man and one boy more, from 800 to 1,000 lbs. may be cleaned at an expense not exceeding five dollars. And the committee are informed by Mr. Dey that one man can bleach 350 lbs. of hemp or flax after it has been cleaned by their machine in a day, at an expense of one dollar and seventy-five cents for the article which he uses in the process.

From these calculations, it appears that any quantity of unrotted hemp or flax taken from the field, where it is raised, may be broke, cleaned, and bleached, at a rate of less than two cents per pound, delivered in a bleached state; and allowing one cent per pound for the plant as it comes from the field, the whole cost, (except for the wear of the machine,) in growing this valuable plant, and breaking, cleaning, and bleaching it, will be less than six cents per pound. The committee are not informed what the cost of hatchelling or combing it, (which is done after it is bleached,) and preparing it for the manufacturer, would be, but presume it will not exceed two cents per pound. If the information the committee have received, and their calculations, are correct, either hemp or flax may be raised, dressed, and prepared for the best manufacture, at an expense of eight cents, and not exceeding in any case ten cents, per pound.

By the experiments of the petitioners, and others, it is found that flax, dressing and hatchelled in the ordinary way, after it has been dew rotted yields nine pounds from one hundred pounds of the plant which has been rotted, being sixteen pounds less than is produced from one hundred pounds of unrotted flax, cleaned and bleached by the method which the petitioners have discovered. But no experiments have yet been made to determine the difference in the weight of the plant, before and after it is rotted; therefore, it cannot now be ascertained how much will be saved, in quantity, by this method of breaking and cleaning it before it is rotted. It cannot, however, be doubted, that the common process of rotting flax, especially by dew, destroys or injures many of its fibres, and, of course, the quality, as well as the quantity, must be, in some degree, diminished.

The committee have examined the machine, and have seen it operate, and believe it will prove one of the most important and valuable discoveries. The committee have also, examined the hemp and flax which has been bleached in this new method and hatchelled, and find that the colored matter and harshness of the fibres are removed, and that the flax is rendered very white and as soft and fine as silk. This method of bleaching hemp and flax it is believed, will be of great value to the grower and manufacturer of these plants.

Considering hemp and flax among the most valuable plants which can be cultivated in this country, and believing there is an abundance of soil in every state in the Union which is well adapted to their culture and growth, the committee are highly pleased with the invention and discovery of the petitioners. If hemp and flax can be raised in this country as easily and as cheap as in any other, and these inventions should prove as valuable as the committee believe they may, the cultivation of these plants will engage the attention of a large portion of the agriculturists, and become exceedingly important to the United States. It may be seen by the statement of the secretary of the treasury, of the quantity and value of merchandise imported, that, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1821, 86,192 cwt. of hemp, valued at 510,489 dollars (being about 120 dollars per ton) hempen goods, of the value of 226,174 dollars; duck and sheeting, of the value of 894,276 dollars; cordage, of the value of 107,867 dollars; and linens, bleached and unbleached, of the value of 2,554,159 dollars, were imported into this country, amounting to 4,302,263 dollars, and the whole value of the exports of domestic and foreign produce of the same kind, amounted only to 822,976 dollars, leaving the value of 3,479,187 dollars in the merchandise produced from the hemp and flax plants to be consumed in this country.

As the petitioners desire an extension of time, and further protection than is secured by the patent law in its present form, and as it is the peculiar province of the committee on the judiciary to report any revision or amendment of that law which may be deemed necessary, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on agriculture be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Anthony Dey and James Macdonald, and that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 9.

Mr. Basset submitted several resolutions, for the purpose of regulating future advances of money for services to be rendered to the government, settlement of accounts, &c; which were laid on the table.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822—and the immediate question was, upon a concurrence with the committee of the whole in striking out the appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland road; which was carried 105 to 58.

After passing on other amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 10.

Mr. Crudup, of N. C. who was called home a week or two ago, by the illness of his family, returned on Monday to his seat in the house.

The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822, was read a third time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1822, and on the bill making appropriations for the public buildings.

The navy appropriation bill was first taken into consideration.

The various appropriations were made as recommended, and the bill having been gone through with—

Mr. Cocke submitted a proviso, the purport of which was, that no person who was in arrears to the government should receive payment under the appropriations of that bill, until those arrears were paid, or their accounts closed.

The proviso was adopted; and the bill making appropriations for the public buildings was then taken up, and passed. The sum appropriated was $120,000 The house ordered both bills to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee then rose, and reported the said bills as amended.

On motion, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill making appropriations for the missons to the independent governments south of the United States.

Mr. Butler moved to reduce the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as proposed in the bill, to the sum of seventy thousand dollars; but the motion was negatived by a large majority; and the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

In the house, the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, being about to be put, Mr. Garnett rose and addressed the house in a speech of considerable length, in opposition to the bill. The question was then taken, and the order to engross for a third reading was carried by a large majority.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the District of Columbia to 50 dollars.

The committee did not get through the bill, and had leave to sit again.

Thursday, April 11.

On motion of Mr. Basset, the house agreed to consider the resolutions by him submitted on a former day, to prevent advancements of money to persons who may furnish public supplies, &c. and, on motion of Mr. B. the same were referred to a committee of the whole.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. States for the year 1822;

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the public buildings;

An engrossed bill, making appropriations to defray the expense of missions to the independent nations on the American continent, were respectively read a third and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in the recovery of debts, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Woodcock moved to amend the bill by introducing, as a second section, a provision, the object of which was to secure to defendants in actions where the amount shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the privilege of demanding a trial by jury. After some debate the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—ayes 56, noes 52.

Mr. Woodcock then moved that the committee rise and report, with a view to recommit the bill, in order that the residue of the same might be made to correspond with the amendment which had been just adopted—but the motion was negatived.

The committee rose, and leave was refused to it to sit again; whereupon Mr. Woodcock moved, that the bill be recommitted to the committee which reported the same, with instructions to make it correspond with the principle that had been introduced and adopted, in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Neale proposed to lay the bill on the table, and announced his intention to move the further consideration thereof, in the house. This motion, which took precedence of the former, was put and carried, and the bill was ordered to be laid on the table.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on a bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore; a bill for the relief of certain distillers in the sixth collection district of Pennsylvania; and a bill for the relief of R. H. Rand.

The first named bill was for indemnity for damages sustained by the sinking of vessels in the harbour of Baltimore, for the protection of that city, during the late war.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to amend the bill in such manner as to have the payment of damages commenced from the day on which the vessels were respectively sunk, instead of the day on which the peace was concluded, as the committee had reported.

This motion, after a long discussion, was lost—ayes 37, noes 71.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. moved so to amend the bill as to limit the compensation to the time when the vessels were returned to the owners, but after a few remarks thereon by the mover and Mr. M'Coy, the question was taken and decided in the negative; and no further amendments having been offered to that bill for the relief of R. H. Rand, the same were reported to the house without, and the bill for the relief of certain distillers in the 6th collection district, in the state of Pennsylvania, with an amendment. They were ordered to be engrossed.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims upon the petition of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier during the late war.

Mr. Tracy rose and addressed the house in an animated and eloquent speech in opposition to the report of the committee of claims, and concluded his observations by moving to strike out the word *not*, so as to give the resolution an affirmative character; and expressed his determination, if that motion prevailed, to move a further reference of the subject to a select committee, to report a bill for some relief, however inadequate to these unfortunate sufferers.

The question was then taken, and the motion prevailed, ayes 56, noes 41, and the resolution, as amended, was reported to the house; which thereupon adjourned.

Friday, April 12.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill from the senate, supplementary to an act for the relief of certain purchasers of the public lands, prior to the 1st day of July, 1820, without amendment, which by unanimous consent was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, on the subject of extra compensation to the attorney general, made a repor thereon, approving of the course that had been taken in relation to the subject, and concluding, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Gorham, from the committee on the suppression of the slave trade, made a report thereon, which, on motion of Mr. G. was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Poinsett stated that a bare majority only of the committee had agreed in making the said report; and he wished it to be distinctly understood that he (as a member of said committee) did not concur in the measure recommended, which he deemed to be injurious to the best interests of the country.

The speaker laid before the house

communication from the war department, conveying information in obedience to a resolution of the house, on the subject of the number, &c. of persons employed in the superintendence of the Indian trade; which, on motion of Mr. Trimble, was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions by him submitted on a former day, on the subject of advances by government on contracts, &c. and the same was referred to a select committee.

A bill from the senate further to continue in force and perpetuate an act passed on the 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A bill from the senate, supplementary to an act entitled "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and the olive," was read and referred to the committee on public lands.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers engaged in the late war against the Seminole Indians.

Mr. Edwards, of Conn. moved an amendment of the bill, the purport of which was to deduct the amount which had been paid by the United States for the use and risk of the horses, from the sum claimed for their loss.

The motion was opposed by Mr. F. Jones of Tenn. and Mr. Cannon, and supported by the mover, Mr. McCoy, and Mr. Plumer of N. H. when the question was taken and the motion was decided in the affirmative—ayes 54, noes 45.

Mr. McCoy moved a further amendment; but, before any decision thereon, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, the committee rose and reported progress.

In the house, leave was granted to sit again; and then

The house adjourned.

Saturday, April 15

The speaker assumed the chair at 10 o'clock, and a quorum not appearing,

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved for a call of the house.

Mr. Arthur Smith proposed that the question be taken by yeas and nays, which was agreed to, and the question was accordingly so taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 55, noes 59.

It thus appearing that a quorum was present—

The journal of yesterday was then read.

The following gentlemen were announced as having been appointed to compose the select committee on Mr. Bassett's resolution relative to the advancement of moneys on contracts for the government, viz: Mr. Bassett, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Blair.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill providing for the payment of the salaries of the public officers, and for other purposes, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Smith, of Md. gave notice that he should on Wednesday next, call for the consideration of the military appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill relinquishing the right of the United States to certain lots of land to the president and commissioners of the town of Tuscaloosa, in the state of Alabama; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rankin, from the same committee, reported a bill confirming the claims to lots in the town of Mobile, and to land in the former province of West Florida, which claims have been reported favorably on by the commissioners appointed by the United States; which was read and committed.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred a message from the president of the United States on the subject of fortifications, and, particularly, those on Dauphine Island and Mobile Point, reported thereon adverse to making appropriations therefor; which report, on motion of Mr. E. was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Burton, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law for the encouragement of vaccination, made the following report.

The committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of repealing the act of 1813, to encourage vaccination, and if, on inquiry, it shall seem proper, to report a bill to that effect, have attentively and deliberately examined the subject, and submit the following report:

The recent unfortunate occurrences in the state of North Carolina, having involved considerations of the utmost importance to society, and intimately connected with the dearest interests of humanity, your committee feel it to be due to the occasion to commence their remarks by a distinct and unequivocal declaration of their entire and unshaken confidence in the efficacy of the vaccine disease as a preventative of small pox. In addition to the experience of the most intelligent medical men, in all parts of the world, the committee have the satisfaction to state, that even the late unhappy accident in North Carolina has been attended by the consoling circumstance of another and a triumphant evidence of the virtues of vaccination. The inquiry, therefore, appears to be very properly limited to the mere expediency of the existing law, which authorizes the appointment of an agent, from and to whom letters may be transmitted free of postage. While the committee would on no account offer a suggestion which could be construed to imply a doubt of the efficacy of vaccination, they conceive it may, nevertheless, be a question, whether the general government can beneficially interpose for the furtherance of an object which seems, in a peculiar manner, to appertain to the municipal authorities in the several states, and which must, of necessity, be finally committed to the management and discretion of professional men, possessing the confidence of the community. All our regulations for the preservation of the public health are questions of police, wisely committed to those who are immediately interested, and therefore most likely to adopt efficient measures for their own safety. And it is doubted whether congress can, in any instance, devise a system which will not be more liable to abuses in its operations, and less subject to a prompt and salutary control, than such as may be adopted by the local authorities. The privilege of franking letters, conferred upon an individual, for the purpose of enabling him to distribute the vaccine virus, and thereby to accumulate wealth, by levying contributions from all parts of the union, affords an instance of monopoly as repugnant to the spirit of our political institutions, as it is to the character of the medical profession, which, for public spirited and active benevolence, is too well established to require auxiliaries of this description in the performance of its duties. But another and more forcible objection presents itself. An establishment of this kind, under the authority of the general government, naturally commands the attention of all portions of the country; and the numerous requisitions for the vaccine matter, from regions so extensive, must occasionally reduce any single agent to the necessity of either relinquishing the proffered fee, or of transmitting matter of doubtful character. Sub agents must necessarily be employed to furnish a supply equal to the demand. Careless or incompetent assistants, guided more by cupidity than intelligence, may thus be instrumental in producing mischief, by the distribution of inert matter, or by the more fatal error of disseminating a pestilence instead of a prophylactic. That such unhappy mistakes may occur, is but too well attested by the recent events in N. Carolina. The committee are, therefore, inclined to the belief, that any single agency, for the whole union, must always be liable to similar objections; and from which they apprehend no institution, clothed with a lucrative monopoly or privilege, can be entirely exempted. If, however, it should be deemed advisable for congress to continue to aid in facilitating the distribution of vaccine matter by the mode now in operation, the committee are of opinion that some of the evils to which they have adverted might be obviated by the appointment of two or more agents, judiciously located in our large cities, in different quarters of the union. But, after mature deliberation, they have come to the conclusion that it would be still better to commit the subject altogether to the local authorities, who, with the aid of professional men, will be more competent to the successful management of it—and to whom, they believe, it properly belongs. They, therefore, report the accompanying bill.

The report was accompanied by a bill to repeal the existing law; which was twice read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Baldwin moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of certain resolutions by him submitted, on the 7th of January, proposing an alteration of the laws laying duties on goods imported, and to commit the same to a committee of the whole on the state of the union; and on that question he asked for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered.

The motion was divided, at the call of Mr. Edwards, of N. C. and a discussion of some length ensued, in which Messrs. Baldwin, Edwards, of N. C. Mitchell, of S. C. Walworth, Mallary, Trimble, Sawyer, Cambreleng, Butler, Rochester, and Smith, of Md. took part, when the question was taken thereon, first upon the point of discharging the committee of the whole, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 87, noes 66.

Mr. Butler then moved, that the further consideration of the said resolutions be postponed to the first Monday in December next. As there was so much business of an important nature that required immediate decision, and the period of the session being limited to an early day, he thought it inexpedient to go into the discussion of a subject that would probably consume a fortnight. He also observed that the tariff should not be frequently altered, nor without great consideration, and he believed it would be proper to examine the subject in the vacation, and the house would be better prepared to decide upon the subject at the commencement of the next session.

Mr. Stewart opposed the motion; it was a subject of the greatest importance to the revenue of the nation, and of much more importance than many other subjects before the house. The tariff, he remarked, was not a new question. It had long occupied the attentive consideration of the people of this country, and he thought it was time it should be considered by the house.

Further remarks were made in support of the motion by Messrs. Montgomery, Cuthbert, Wright, Cambreleng, Rhea, Mitchell, of S. C. Mallary, and Nelson, of Md. and in opposition to the motion, by Messrs. Fuller, Sawyer, Rich, Baldwin, Stewart, Woodson, F. Johnson, Newton, of Va. and Buchanan.

Mr. Rich called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the question was decided in the negative, yeas 65—nays 87.

The question was then put on committing the resolutions to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and carried without a division.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the house went into consideration of a bill further to amend the several acts relative to the treasury, war, and navy departments, and, after a few remarks by Mr. H. Nelson, and Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill to pay the officers and volunteers in the Seminole campaign, for horses lost in that service.

The question before the committee was on a motion made by Mr. M'Coy to strike out the proviso; but he withdrew the motion with an intention of renewing it in the house.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended, and the question was on concurring in the amendment, (which required the accounting officers to deduct from the value of the horses to be paid for, the amount allowed and paid for the use and service thereof.)

Considerable debate ensued, and at about five o'clock the question was taken on concurring in the amendment reported by the committee of the whole, and decided in the negative—ayes 63, noes 65.

Mr. Woodcock then moved the amendment he had previously intimated, which was, in substance, to deduct any allowance previously made for the use of the horse, unless the volunteer shall show that he was remounted; in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time such volunteer served on foot; and provided, that if any payment had been made to any volunteer for clothing, such payment shall be deducted from the sum to be allowed for his losses.

Some debate took place on this amendment, on the part of Messrs. Edwards of Conn. and Woodcock; after which it was agreed to without a division.

Other amendments were proposed, and the bill was not got through with when the house adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 24.

We have contemplated with regret the practice of electioneering, as it has so long and so generally prevailed in this state—we mean the practice of haranguing and treating at public places previous to our annual elections. Such a course must be repugnant to the fine feelings of a man of moral and political worth; and we cannot but view it as highly degrading both to the candidate and the public. Surely he is not worthy of the name of an American Freeman, whose vote can be purchased with the whiskey bottle and the inflamed speech of an intemperate and noisy candidate; and he who will stoop to such practices is still less worthy of the support of the sober and independent yeomanry of the country. Possessing these feelings, we copy from the columns of the last Raleigh Star the following presentment of the grand jury of Wayne county; and hope the day is not far distant, when not only the grand juries of all our counties, but every sober minded and good citizen throughout the state, will set his face against a practice at once so destructive to the morality of the people, so subversive of the ends for which elections were instituted, and so derogatory to the character of the free and independent citizens of an enlightened republic.

PRESENTMENT.

State of North-Carolina,—Wayne County.
Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the county of Wayne, called upon to direct their attention to the violations of the laws of the state, and to the practices which are injurious to the good order and happiness of society, feel themselves in duty bound to notice a custom which has prevailed in many parts of the state, and which has extended into the county of Wayne—they mean the practice of treating (so called) with spirits at all meetings of the people previous to the annual elections, and at the elections. This practice the grand jury believe to be the source of many serious moral and political evils. It destroys the good habits of industry and sobriety, begets habits of intemperance, causes quarrels, litigation, and often bloodshed. In a political point of view, the consequences of the practice are highly pernicious. Electioneering or courting popular favor by giving spirits, equalize the pretensions of the blockhead and the man of sense—of the knave and the honest man—since these means of winning favor being equally in the power of all who can command and squander money, the choice of the people is no longer directed to the merits of the candidates. The sycophant, who gives most brandy, who enlists the greatest number of drunkards in his cause, he whose supporters can make them most noise, is most likely, while this practice continues, to carry his point; while sober, sedate and pious men turn with disgust from the tumult of such a poll; men of moderate estate, however meritorious, unwilling to purchase popular favor by debasing themselves and corrupting the people, are driven from such a contest; and the election but too often results in the choice of a man to direct the destiny of the state whom the sober sense and reflection of the people would never have thought worthy of confidence even in the minor concerns of interest. Such a practice, so destructive of the morality of the people and so hostile to the excellent principles of our republican government, deserves the highest reprobation and the firmest opposition.

The grand jury, therefore, present the practice of treating persons to and at the election as a nuisance meriting the correction of the law; and they severally invite the fathers of families, professors of religion, the zealous friends of republican government, and all who honor virtue and detest vice, to unite their efforts to discourage and to suppress the practice of treating with spirits at elections.

Micajah Cox, *Foreman.*

Claudius Hamilton,	Jesse Brewer,
A. F. Moses,	Solomon Bradberry,
Jethro Harvell,	Jesse Jones,
Elisha Applewhite,	Washington R. Hooks,
Luke Woodard,	Jacob Barns,
Charles Jordan,	Lodewic Alford,
Jesse Bogue,	George Herring,
Jesse Thompson,	Josiah Q. Garland.

The spacious house occupied by Mr. George R. Barge in Fayetteville, as a tavern, on the morning of the 16th inst. was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed. The furniture and other moveables were saved; and an insurance to the amount of 4000 dollars having been recently effected on the building, the loss to the proprietor, it is said, will be inconsiderable.

There was a report in circulation yesterday, we know not on what foundation, that the question between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the arbitration of the emperor of Russia, respecting slaves deported during the late war, has been decided by him in favor of this government. The subject is of great importance to several of the southern states; and we hope we may soon be able to confirm so agreeable a report. *Nat. Int.*

The report of the committee of the house of representatives on the subject of the slave trade, which was delivered in by Mr. Gorham on Friday last, concludes with the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to enter into such arrangments as he may deem suitable and proper, with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the slave trade."

It was this report which Mr. Poinsett expressed his dissent to, and declared it to be the act of a bare majority of the committee. *Nat. Int.*

Baltimore, April 12.

Important to Millers.—Oliver Evans' patent right to the Hopperboy, has been declared, by a late decision of the supreme court, at Washington, void as a patent for improvement, because the specification is not according to law; and void as a patent for the whole machine, because he was not the original inventor.' [Thus has terminated a subject that for many years was a source of vexatious litigation to the millers and manufacturers of flour; by which the patentee extorted immense sums of money.—It is understood, that his claim to other parts of the improvement in the art of manufacturing flour, are equally deceptive with the hopperboy.

A man who was in the practice of robbing a grist-mill in the vicinity of Belle-Air, Maryland, was laid in wait for by the miller on Saturday night last. When the thief had filled his bag with flour, and was about retiring, the miller ordered him to stop, adding that unless he did, he would fire on him, which he finally did as the thief was leaving the door. By the blood which flowed from him, he was traced next morning to a neighboring barn. He died on the following day.

On Tuesday morning, on board the steam boat Delaware, between fort Mifflin and Philadelphia, a passenger from Baltimore was put to bed in the Ladies' Cabin, and delivered of a fine child.

We learn, says the New-York Gazette, by the ship Ariosto, arrived on Thursday last, from Africa, that at the time of her sailing there were two hundred and fifty slave vessels on the coast.

The arrangement to establish a regular line of packets between Liverpool and Baltimore, has been completed.

Kentucky Currency.—The Louisville Public Advertiser states, that specie is worth seventy per cent. premium in the notes of the state of Kentucky, and that as high as sixty-seven had been paid by brokers. The editors very justly observe, that if the legislature is to furnish a circulating medium, it ought to be of some value. *Phil. Am. D. Adv.*

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst. by James Hutchison, Esq. Mr. *Willie Morton*, to Miss *Polly Cheek*, all of this county.

On Thursday the 11th inst. by Thomas Brewer, Esq. Mr. *James Hasting*, to Miss *Susannah Eastridge*, all of this county.

DIED,

On Saturday the 6th instant, at the seat of Mr. William Baird, in Person county, the Rev. *Robert S. King*, a licentiate of the presbytery of Orange. By the death of this promising young man the church has sustained a great loss. Mr. King had returned but a few months since from the theological seminary at Princeton, at which institution he had spent some time in qualifying himself for greater usefulness in the church. Soon after his return he engaged in a missionary tour through the counties of Rockingham and Caswell. It was whilst engaged in this work and labour of love, that his Master called him home.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
April 17	60	70	72
18	58	61	62
19	56	54	52
20	43	45	48
21	47	58	60
22	58	65	66
23	54	66	69

The managers of the Sunday School, are under the necessity of appealing to the liberality of the inhabitants of Hillsborough for pecuniary aid, to support an institution which has done so much for the children of this vicinity. There are now taught from sixty to eighty children; some of whom, perhaps, would never have learnt even to read, had not the operations of this institution supplied them with opportunities they could not otherwise have enjoyed. But the number of annual subscribers is so small, that the fund arising therefrom is insufficient to purchase the necessary books for those not able to buy for themselves. This appeal is therefore made with the confident hope that it will not be in vain; and any sum, however small, will be received with thankfulness. It is requested that those who are disposed to contribute, will leave with the editor of the Recorder, or send to him, whatever they may have to give to this charity.

Sale Postponed.

IN consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of that part of the estate of Col. William Sheppard, deceased, advertised to be sold on the 19th instant, is postponed until

Monday, the 6th of May,

and will continue from day to day till all is sold.

D. Yarbrough.

April 23. 15—9w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Hillsborough, on Wednesday evening last, the 17th instant, a negro girl by the name of *PRISCILLA*, formerly the property of Wm. Clifton, of said town. She is about eighteen or nineteen years of age, black, and stout built; was brought from Wilmington, and will probably aim to get there again. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will deliver said negro to Thomas Lacy, sheriff of Orange county, N. C. or secure her in any jail so that I get her again.

Benjamin Ellis.

April 19. 15—3w

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

LAMENT OVER THE GRAVE OF A YOUNG SEAMAN.

In imitation of Scott's Coronach.

Thou hast fallen as the flower
That's freshest and sweetest,
Thou hast fled as the hour
That's brightest and fleetest.
To our hearts thou wert dearest,
Thou hast left them in mourning;
And our fond hopes were fairest,
But they know no returning.

The roar of the ocean,
Where thy gallant ship boundeth,
In its wildest commotion
But thy requiem soundeth.
For that ocean storm sweeping,
Disturbs not thy ashes:
And unheard in thy sleeping,
The mountain wave dashes.

Thine eye beam'd the brightest,
For it told thy soul's gladness;
But no more thou delightest,
Thou hast left us in sadness.
That eye is now beamless,
And our full hearts are breaking;
For thy slumber is dreamless,
And shall know no awaking!

O'er the breast of the billow
No longer thou sweepest,
But cold is the pillow
Where in darkness thou sleepest;
And life's fitful gleaming
Shall return to thee never,
It hath flash'd its last gleaming,
It hath vanish'd for ever. E. K.

THE RIGID FATHER.

Before the hand of republican power had levelled all distinctions in France, and sunk the proudest families to the humiliating sad condition of the meanest peasant; in the gay neighborhood of Versailles, the marquis D'embleville owned a sumptuous hotel, where he lived in epicurean luxury and princely splendor. His mind possessed all the imperious vanity of the ancient regime; and placed by fortune at an awful distance, he looked down upon the *Canaille* as unworthy to hold with him a rank in the scale of being.

His only son, Lewis, in the prime of youth, had made the tour of Switzerland; he had visited every part of those wonderous regions, where nature reigns in all her grandeur, and displays to the enthusiastic mind, that sublime and majestic scenery which attracts and gratifies to most unbounded curiosity.

So remote from the haunts of courtly pleasure—so distant from the giddy circle of high life, he felt the impression of that passion, beneath whose controling power mortals of all degrees are indiscriminately doomed to bow.

The object of his admiration was a lovely Swiss, fresh from the hand of nature, in all the bloom of youth and beauty, like the mother of mankind in a state of primeval innocence; honesty was the only wealth her friends possessed; her charms and virtue were her only portion.

With this lovely maid, Louis had sought and cultivated an acquaintance. He weighed her mental graces against the frippery of Parisian belles, and with pleasure saw them preponderate.

She felt the congenial passion; but from the disparity of circumstances suppressed the kindling hope. The shaft was fixed too deep in his bosom to be eradicated without lacerating his vitals; without despairing of success, he returned to his father, and on his knee besought him to confirm his happiness by assent to this unequal union.

Degrading intimation! should the honorable tide of princely blood long flowing down the channel of an illustrious ancestry, be contaminated by mingling with plebian streams? No! He spurned him from his feet, and with a niggard hand reluctantly conferring annuity, bade him to retire again to his ignominious exile, and see his face no more.

He was too well acquainted with the inflexibility of his father's temper, when once arrived at a certain point—he knew that the moment of expostulation was forever past! He was forbidden to return to seek for pardon, even by the narrow path of duty; he therefore felt himself unhappy that, without direct breach of parental obligation he could by the trivial sacrifice of his fortune, obtain the object of his desires.

He bade adieu to the scenes of departed affluence, and flew to repose himself on the faithful bosom of domestic affection. The inhabitants of the happy valley celebrated their nuptials with the usual ceremonies, and Lewis soon forgot that he was born to higher expectation.

The storm which long had been gathering over devoted France, at length descended, involving in one general ruin all the pride of prerogative, title and family. The sanguinary streams that flowed from the throne, swollen by a thousand rills, had deluged the nation, and the horrid engine of death (the Guillotine) still frowned tremendous over its innumerable victims.

Not with less terror than the trembling traveller when he sees the accumulating Avalanche thundering from Alpine precipices, in its progress tearing up towering pines, and crushing into atoms the obstructing cottages, the marquis D'Embleville beheld the approaching desolation!

His Lady died of a broken heart to observe the splendor of her family eclipsed, and rescuing a comparitive trifle from the wreck of affluence, he hastily left his proscribed country in disguise, and flew to the regions of ancient Helvetic liberty; where after a long and weary wandering among those eternal mountains which form the barrier of nations; whose heads crowned with snows, old as the creation, view the turgid clouds rolling round the base, and the wildest scenes of nature, he experienced the bitter pangs of reflection, without a beam of distant hope to cheer him in his exile.

In order to divert the care that wrung his bosom he had visited the stupendous caract of the Rhine—he had marked the wanderings of the Emmen and the Rues, and at length arrived at the charmingly romantic valley in the neighbourhood of Lugano.

The evening sun shot his yellow rays over olive, orange, and citron groves, which clothed the side of the far stretched mountains, when he reached a neat little cottage seated on a gentle declivity, which terminated in the tranquil waters of an extensive lake, over which gentle zephyrs wafted the softened notes of rustic joy—the villagers were returning from the labors of the day, and here and there appeared in distant groups winding down the avenues of the vine clad hill.

At the cottage door he was met by two buxom little girls on whose cheeks bloomed the roses of health, and their dress was such as served not to decorate, but display the fine symmetry of their features.

They made a low and graceful courtesey, and ran to announce the approach of a stranger.

The charming mother came out and modestly welcomed him to her cottage, when she set before him the best her simple larder afforded, together with the choicest fruits her children could procure.

He took the children on his knee and engaged their artless prattle by familiar questions and endearments; and from them he learnt their papa was gone to take a long walk upon the mountains, on which account they were unable to accompany him as usual.

Their pleasures—their past-times, and their mode of education became the general topic of conversation; and the marquis discovered in this little group more natural ability and good sense than he had frequently found in the most polished circles. The mother was an intelligent liberal minded woman, and delivered her sentiments with the most agreeable and unaffected simplicity—her whole deportment and conduct evinced the most sacred attachment to the maternal and conjugal duties; and she spoke with enthusiasm of the enjoyments of retirement and domestic life.

The mind of the marquis was much affected, and it was with apparent difficulty he could conceal the various emotions which struggled in his bosom.

The little mountaineers who had been on the "tiptoe of expectation," for the arrival of their father, now recognized the footsteps as he approached the door; and running out to welcome him, hung round his knees and danced with excess of rapture, while he distributed among them some flowers and other natural curiosities, indigenous to the soil, which he had picked up in the way.

A sudden pleasure seems to irradiate the lovely countenance of the mother, as she introduced her consort to her guest. Had a clap of thunder that moment torn from the neighbouring mountain the eternal rock, which then cast a lengthening shade across the lake, and hurried it into the vale below, a greater degree of astonishment could not have been depicted in the face of both, than at this unexpected rencontre.

A momentary silence prevailed—conscious remorse touched the heart of the marquis at the appearance of a son whom he had so much injured, while Lewis stood awed beneath the heretofore authoritative eye of a disobliged rent.

The roses fled from the cheeks of the amiable Maria, while the husband on his knee deprecated the forgiveness of that father, of whose displeasure she had formerly heard with so much emotion; and who she now fully expected was come to destroy her happiness forever!

He perceived the agitation; adversity had softened his heart, and all the father returned! For a while he could not speak; he took their hands and joined them together, lifted his eyes to heaven as in the act of imploring blessings on them both. He then snatched the wondering infants to his bosom, and shed over them involuntary tears.

The first tumults this interview had occasioned, subsided, a calmer but a more solemn scene ensued.

The death of lady Embleville, and the family misfortunes engaged all their attention, and while they listened to the "tale of woe," they mutually paid the tribute due to human calamity.

The marquis having now experienced the vicissitudes and fallacy of fortune, acknowledged the superior prudence of his son in making so judicious a choice, and blessed the power that so mysteriously disposed him to provide this calm retreat and those domestic comforts, amidst which he resolved to spend the evening of his days.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY.

At Strasburg, and in most of the great towns in Flanders, houses of industry are established with a view to extirpate idleness, beggary, and mandicity. These houses are, in every respect, masterpieces of political economy.

In one of the largest of the suppressed convents, they have fixed in the kitchen a kiln to prepare cheap soups. In the rooms of the ground floor are set up looms for weaving. In the galleries and sleeping rooms, are placed wheels and machines for spinning; and where the size will admit it, they form eating rooms, and reserve a part for chambers, in which some slight works such as plaiting of straw, and making hats, may be performed.

At eight in the morning, the gates are opened, and there enter men and women of every age, who have no work in the town; mothers, with their families, servants out of place, labourers who have no masters, and children whose fathers and mothers, because of the labours necessary for their subsistence, cannot have an eye over them.

After this voluntary entrance, the police officers traverse the town and send every beggar and idle person they meet with, to the houses of industry.

As each person crosses the threshold of the door, an account is taken of him for a share in the distribution of soup, &c. There is no need of strength or talent, to give a right to this barely necessary refreshment; but afterwards, every person who is able is put to work, and receives wages and an augmentation of food. His pay is proportioned to his capacity; but nevertheless, it is fixed below what is given in private manufactories, that the bait of a little higher wages may rouse the workman and engage him, by removing to a manufactory, to leave his place vacant in the house. Every attention is paid to the proper distribution of labour, according to the ages of the individuals. If a woman enters with five children, the eldest sits down at the wheel; the second, at some paces distant, picks wool or cotton; the third, whose arms cannot reach to turn the wheel with one hand, and to stretch out the other to carry the thread round the bobbin, moves the wheel, while a little comrade carries the wool, or cotton, to the other end of the beam; the fourth child, scarcely two years old, is in a cradle, which the mother rocks with her foot; the fifth hangs at the breast, and she supports it with her left hand, while with the right she turns a spindle.

In some houses of industry, that the children may not disturb the workmen, they are all put together in the winter into a chamber, and in summer into a garden; the old women have charge of them, and divert them, &c. In the intervals between the hours of labour, the mothers visit them; and those who are nurses, at the proper times give the little ones suck.

So the days run out—at eight in the evening, the doors are open, and all withdraw. They come again the succeeding day, having acquired more aptitude for work; or the manufactories wanting more hand, the workmen quit the school of industry to attach themselves to a manufacturer. In the mean time the habit of begging is lost, and a habit of labour is formed; so he who was a degraded being, a burden to himself and injurious to society, becomes a man useful to himself and others.

From the Itinerant.

MONSIEUR ROGET.

Our sitting room at Brighton was on the first floor, and commanded a fine view of the ocean—or rather I should say overlooked it, for we were within a dozen yards at high water. The house was large and commodious, and our breakfast the first morning, rendered more than ordinarily pleasant by a French air, sung in very good stile in an adjoining room. It was scarcely finished, when a female servant who was the common attendant, entered this apartment, and we could plainly hear through a thin partition, the following short dialogue. 'We have got fresh company in the house sir.'

'Indeed! vy you no tell me dis before? I am ver much ashame to have disturb a dere breakfast vid my silly song. Are dey laty, or gentilhomme?"

'A gentleman and his wife sir.'

'Vill you make a my complement to dem, and say I am ver much covered vid blush at my vant of politesse.'

The girl immediately came and delivered the message as well as she was able. She likewise informed us in a low voice, that our fellow lodger was a portrait painter, and, added she, 'he is the merriest man in the world, for he jokes and sings all the day long.'

This we found to be the fact when we became intimate, which was the same moment we met. For I, happening to have as little mauvause honte as the Frenchman, we set petryfying form and unsocial etiquette at a distance, and were as familiar the first hour, as though we had known each other from our cradels.

He had a prodigious fund of anecdote, and repeated them with such vivacity and good humour, that his company was a never failing source of pleasantry.

I believe it is generally understood, that our neighbors on the continent owe their sprightliness and want of reflection, as much to their mode of living, as to the salubrious temperature of their climate.

Ennui, and what we vulgarly call Blue Devils, seldom visits Monsieur; and what would throw John Bull into the dumps, or bring on a fit of serious thinking, is passed over by a Frenchman, with a shrug and an additional pinch of Strasburg; whilst, at the same time, perhaps he endeavours to raise a laugh at the expense of his own misfortunes.

On the second day, I engaged the artist to dinner, and, amongst other matter, rendered peculiarly laughable by his gestures and broken English, he amused us with an account of his separation from his wife, some years previous. 'Ah Monsieur Romney!' began my guest, 'I am ver much please to see you so happy vid your leetel vife! By gar I vould have no devil blue if I had leetel vife. Now, sair, I vounce had leetel vife, and I vill tell you a story about Madame Roget, dat vas; Madame le Diable, dat is, for what Roget do care. Now sair, my vife vas ver pret, and ver much accomplish—She sing a de song vat you call Old Towler, and de beautiful servent, like a de nightengale. And she vas ver good vife too, for English vife;—roasta de beef, boila de pudding, scold in de kitchen—sometimes in de parlour;—she vas vain to be vat you call de grey horse; but by gar I did chuse to be de grey horse myself. Von day, sair, I must tell you I did see in de market place, looking at de lobster, de salmon, de soal, a gentilhomme vid his coat button up to his shin—vat you call genteel shabby—but for all dat, he was ver shantel, but his hair was a leetel out of his hat. So sair, it shock a me ver much to see de gentilhomme smack a de lip at de good ting in de market, and purchase nothing. Maybe, tink I, de gentilhomme cash be all at de bank, or he vould not stand so long vid his hand in his pocket, and purchase nothing, for he was ver shantel, but his hair was a leetel out of his hat. So, sair, I did ask a de gentilhomme to dine vid me. But ven I did bring him to my lodgement, Madame Roget did cry out, sacre Dieu! vat lousy beggar you get dere? You vill tink, sair, dis affront a me much, to call a de gentilhomme de lousy beggar; for he was very shantel, but his hair vas a leetel out of his hat. Now, sair, as de gentilhomme coat vas rader shabby, I take him to my vardrobe, and I says help a yourself. So he did pull off his coat, and by gar, sair, dere vas noting but de skin—vat you call de bare back, for he had no shirt. I vas ver much shock at dis, for he was very shantel, but his hair was a leetle out of his hat. Ven, sair, ven he vas dress in my shirt and my coat, he did look ver vell—ver vell indeed—and Madame Roget no tink him lousy beggar at all. Den, sair, he had a very good appetite—vat you call stomach—but de vine did make him ver much indispose vid de vertigo in de head, dat by gar he could not stand, and he vas ver much for sick; so I put him in my best bed. Now, sair, in de morning 11 o'clock did come—12 o'clock did come—but he no come—so I did go up to his chambre, and ven I open de door, by gar! dere did come out ver bad smell—vat you call stink a la diable. And, sair, I did see by de bedside my silver tabatier, and my gold vatch, vorth fifty guineas;—and I did say, 'ah! ah! sair, vat you do vid my vatch and my tabatier? you pick a my pocket!' and de gentilhommie did reply, 'de vatch vas to know de hour, and de tabac to snuff away de bad smell! So I was satisfy, for he was very shantel, but his hair vas a leetel out of his hat. Now, sair, de gentilhomme was ver much skill in de opera ballet, so he undertake to teach Madame Roget de grand rigadoon, vich vas more dan I could expect for he teach a my vife for noting. Now sair, one day I did send my violin—for I vas teach a de music den—to de house of de laty to accompany de grand piano; but ven I did open de case, dere vas no stick fiddle. So I did run home quite out of de breath and I did say to my boy, 'by Gar! I vill vip horse you—vere is my stick fiddle? and vere is my vife?' He did say, 'she vas up a de stair vid de gentilhomme. Ah! ah! tink I, den he vas teach her de grand rigadoon vid my stick fiddle. So I did go up softly for fear of disturb de instruction; but ven I did open de door, ma foi! I did see de gentilhomme vid his arm round de neck of my vife. As you may tink sair, I vas ver much enrage at dis. 'Ah! ah! Madame Roget,' said I, 'vat you do vid de gentilhommie?' And she say, 'hold your tongue—de gentilhomme teach a me de grand rigadoon.' So you may tink, sair, I vas ver much oblige to de gentilhomme, for he vas skill in the opera ballet, and teach a my vife for nothing—vich vas more dan I could expect, for he was ver shantel, but his hair was a leetel out of his hat. So sair, ven I did rise out of my bed de next morning, I did enquire for my vife, and I could no find her; so I did say to de fille de chambre 'vere is Madame Roget?' and she did make for answer, 'she was gone out vid de gentilhomme.' Ah! ah! tink I to myself, teach a de grand rigadoon so soon in de morning! But, sair, ven I did look a my bureau, by Gar, it was open, and all my—vat you call money—de note—de gold—de silver—vas all gone. So, sair, de gentilhomme eat a my beef—drink a my vine—take a my coat, my shirt, my tabatier, and my vatch—he dirt my best bed—steal a my monies—and by Gar, sir, to make a de conclusion, he did steal a my vife too. But for all dat, he was ver shantel, but his hair was a leetel out of his hat.

The whimsicality of this narrative owed its merit more to the manner than the matter. The former was indescribable; and as we soon perceived we might indulge our pleasantry without offence—the feelings of the *husband*, if he ever had *such*, having long since evaporated—we gave free scope to our mirth, in which he heartily joined; and afterwards favoured us with several French songs, accompanied by his vjolin. In a word, he possessed talents so various and amusing, attended with good humor so inflexible, that we thought ourselves peculiarly fortunate in our choice of residence.

The succeeding day Roget insisted on our dining with him at a neat country inn two miles distant, and no apology would be admitted. 'Ma foi,' said he, 'dere is nothing like good dinner for de Englishman. Ven dere vas good news, he do dine—ven dere vas bad news, he do dine—and ven dere was no news, he do dine, and drink and cry hip, hip, hip. Now de Frenchman, if dere be good news, he dance and sing a little; if dere be bad news, he dance a great deal—so let vat vill happen, Monsieur Bull he fill a de belly, and Monsieur François he shake a de feet.'

CREDULITY.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its first appearance on Wednesday the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the earth by fire was to take place on Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both as a divine and philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons, in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for more than five years, informed his wife, that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at the house, persuaded her husband to put it off, till they saw whether the comet appeared or not—the South Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent. India to 11! and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal, that the day of judgment was at hand.—About this time 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays, and went to the booksellers to buy them a bible, and Bish. Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run on the bank was so great, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes, and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerable more than 7000 kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations. And to crown the farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire officers of London, requiring them "to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England."

A GOOD SIMILITUDE.

On the unreasonableness of Infidelity.

To reject the gospel because bad men deform it, and bigotted men look sour on others, and curse them, because they do not agree in every tittle with themselves; displays the same folly, as if a person should cut down a tree, bearing abundance of delicious fruit, and furnishing a refreshing shade, because catterpillars disfigure the leaves, and spiders make their webs among the branches!

Another Glass.—In former times an hour was allowed to the English divines for the delivery of their sermons; and to be more exact in its computation, an hour glass was placed near the preacher.—Dr. Burrows, being once very much engaged in his subject, which was intemperance, found his glass run out before he had said all he wished, on which he observed, "my brethren, the time for conclusion has come, but, as the subject is so interesting, we will take another glass," and, turning it up, proceeded.